AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

LISTING OF CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal device having liquid crystals between a first substrate and a second substrate that faces the first substrate through a sealing material, in which pixels corresponding to intersections of a plurality of first electrodes on the first substrate and a plurality of second electrodes on the second substrate are turned on or off in accordance with voltages applied to the first electrodes and the second electrodes, the liquid crystal device comprising:

wiring lines, provided on the second substrate, each wiring line corresponding to one of the first electrodes on the first substrate, the wiring lines being connected to the corresponding first electrodes and each having a part extending in an area surrounded by inside edges of the sealing material, each wiring line intersecting at least one first electrode other than the corresponding first electrode, the wiring lines forming cross sections with the at least one first electrodes other than the corresponding first electrodes; and

a drive circuit applying a voltage to the first electrodes through the wiring lines, each of the first electrodes being supplied with a first voltage through the corresponding wiring line when selected, each the first electrodes being supplied with a second voltage through the corresponding wiring line when not selected, ~~such that the~~ a first effective value of a voltage applied to the liquid crystals at the cross sections ~~becomes~~ being smaller than ~~the~~ a second effective value of a voltage applied to ~~the corresponding~~ a

pixel for turning on the pixel, the first effective value being based on a difference between the first voltage and the second voltage, the second effective value being based on a difference between the first voltage and a voltage supplied to one of the second electrodes for turning on a pixel.

2. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal device according to Claim 1, wherein at least one of a duty ratio and a bias ratio is determined such that the first effective value of the voltage applied to the liquid crystals at the cross sections becomes smaller than ~~the~~ a third effective value of a voltage applied to the corresponding pixel for turning off the pixel.

3. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal device according to Claim 1, wherein the first effective value of the voltage applied to the liquid crystals at the cross sections is smaller than ~~the~~ a third effective value of a voltage applied to ~~the corresponding~~ a pixel for turning off the pixel.

4. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal device according to Claim 1, wherein the first effective value of the voltage applied to the liquid crystals at the cross sections is smaller than an intermediate value between the second effective value of the voltage applied to ~~the corresponding~~ a pixel for turning on the pixel and ~~the~~ a third effective value of a voltage applied to ~~the corresponding~~ a pixel for turning off the pixel.

5. (Previously Presented) A liquid crystal device according to Claim 1, the liquid crystal device comprising:

a light-shielding layer provided on one of the first substrate and the second substrate so as to overlay the cross sections.

6. (Original) Electronic equipment provided with the liquid crystal device according to Claim 1.

7. (Currently Amended) A method for driving a liquid crystal device including a first substrate and a second substrate that are opposed to each other through a sealing material, liquid crystals being sandwiched between the first substrate and the second substrate; a plurality of first electrodes provided on the first substrate; a plurality of second electrodes provided on the second substrate; and wiring lines, provided on the second substrate, each wiring line corresponding to one of the first electrodes on the first substrate, the wiring lines being connected to the corresponding first electrodes and each having a part extending in an area surrounded by inside edges of the sealing material, in which pixels corresponding to intersections of the first electrodes and the second electrodes are turned on or off in accordance with voltages applied to the first electrodes and the second electrodes, each wiring line intersecting at least one first electrode other than the corresponding first electrode, the wiring lines forming cross sections with the at least one first electrodes other than the corresponding first electrodes, the method comprising:

applying a voltage to the first electrodes through the wiring lines, each of the first electrodes being supplied with a first voltage through the corresponding wiring line when selected, each of the first electrodes being supplied with a second voltage through the corresponding wiring line when not selected, ~~such that the~~ a first effective value of a voltage applied to the liquid crystals at the cross sections ~~becomes~~ being smaller than ~~the~~ a second effective value of a voltage applied to ~~the corresponding~~ a pixel for turning on the pixel, the first effective value being based on a difference between the first voltage and the second voltage, the second effective value being based on a difference between the first voltage and a voltage supplied to one of the second electrodes for turning on a pixel.

8. (Currently Amended) A method for driving a liquid crystal device, according to Claim 7, wherein a voltage is applied to the plurality of first electrodes and the plurality of second electrodes by using at least one of a duty ratio and a bias ratio that are determined such that the first effective value of the voltage applied to the liquid crystals at the cross sections becomes smaller than ~~the~~ a third effective value of a voltage applied to ~~the corresponding~~ a pixel for turning off the pixel.

9. (Currently Amended) A method for driving a liquid crystal device, according to Claim 7, wherein the first effective value of the voltage applied to the liquid crystals at the cross sections is smaller than ~~the~~ a third effective value of a voltage applied to ~~the~~ ~~corresponding~~ a pixel for turning off the pixel.

10. (Currently Amended) A method for driving a liquid crystal device, according to Claim 7, wherein the first effective value of the voltage applied to the liquid crystals at the cross sections is smaller than an intermediate value between the second effective value of the voltage applied to ~~the corresponding~~ a pixel for turning on the pixel and ~~the~~ a third effective value of a voltage applied to ~~the corresponding~~ a pixel for turning off the pixel.

11. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal device comprising:

a first substrate;

a second substrate facing the first substrate with liquid crystals therebetween;

a sealing material between the first and second substrates;

a plurality of first electrodes on the first substrate;

a plurality of second electrodes on the second substrate intersecting with the plurality of first electrodes at intersections forming pixels, the pixels being turned on or off in accordance with voltages applied to the first electrodes and the second electrodes;

wiring lines on the second substrate, each wiring line corresponding to one of the first electrodes on the first substrate, the wiring lines being connected to the corresponding first electrodes, each wiring line having a part extending in an area surrounded by inside edges of the sealing material, each wiring line intersecting at least one first electrode other than the corresponding first electrode, the wiring lines forming cross sections with the at least one first electrodes other than the corresponding first electrodes; and

a drive circuit applying a voltage to the first electrodes through the wiring lines, each of the first electrodes being supplied with a first voltage through the corresponding wiring line when selected, each of the first electrodes being supplied with a second voltage through the corresponding wiring line when not selected;

wherein ~~an~~ a first effective value of a voltage applied to the liquid crystals at the cross sections is smaller than ~~the~~ a second effective value of a voltage applied to ~~the corresponding~~ a pixel for turning on the pixel, the first effective value being based on a difference between the first voltage and the second voltage, the second effective value being based on a difference between the first voltage and a voltage supplied to one of the second electrodes for turning on a pixel.